

NO FEAR OF PANIC

PRESIDENT EXPECTS NO BUSINESS UPEHAVAL BECAUSE OF TARIFF REVISION.

BUSINESS WILL ADJUST SELF

If Any Plants Are Shut Down, Say Democrats, It Will Be for Political Effect—Expects Senate to Pass Bill.

By GEORGE CLINTON.
Washington.—President Wilson does not expect any business upheaval because of the changes in the tariff. He thinks that business will adjust itself rapidly to a competitive basis and be just as prosperous as it has been in the past, and this in the face of the fact expected by the Democrats that prices will be lowered to the consumers of the country. It will be remembered that some time prior to his inauguration Mr. Wilson had something to say about hanging higher than Harman men who maliciously should create panics. The president was criticised for saying this and was called to account for it by a good many newspapers.

There was no word from New Jersey after this speech was made and the critics had been given a chance to say what they wished, that Mr. Wilson was at all disturbed by what he read and what he heard concerning his "higher than Harman" utterance. It is known today that he thinks that if sugar plants or any other manufacturing plants shut down following the enactment of the new tariff bill they will do so for effect, and that they will be glad enough to start the wheels going after a short period of silent and thoroughly understood protest.

Democratic senators and representatives of the progressive kind are talking today about the possibility of the shutting down of shops "with malice prepense" after the tariff bill goes into effect. They seem to think that Mr. Wilson's words before his inauguration and his known feeling since he became president, will check any attempt on the part of the protected industries to make what the Democrats call "a grandstand play" against the new schedule.

Senate Will Pass Bill.

President Wilson has been receiving reports from progressive Democratic senators which have given him a more cheerful view of the probable tariff outcome in the senate. The senators who have been cheering Mr. Wilson may, of course, be overhopeful, but they have given the president what he apparently thinks are genuine reasons for a belief that the upper house will put through the customs measure in the shape in which the Democratic majority in congress apparently desires it to go through.

In talking about the tariff measure after they had seen the president the progressive Democrats, whose hearts are cheerful on the subject, prefaced their words by saying that the senate today is known to be more progressive than the house, "and if the house shall pass the bill in the shape that Mr. Wilson wishes why should not the senate, more progressive, put it through also?"

The obvious answer of the critic to these prefatory words will be that while the house may be more conservative than the senate, as it is at present constituted, the Democratic majority in the lower chamber is overwhelming and a commanding part of their majority is willing to stick to the party program even though it does not meet the wishes of individual Democrats.

This view of the matter was presented to the progressive upper house man and his reply was that all but one or two of the conservatives in the senate were going to be good. He named Senator Simmons of North Carolina, the head and front of conservatives in the senate, as one of the "promised-to-be-good-ones," then he added that if Senator Simmons was of a mood to stand for Mr. Wilson's tariff measure it could be taken for granted that the less militant protectionists among the Democrats would surely follow suit.

Simmons Will Be Good.

"Senator Simmons is acting most admirably," said the senator. "He has made chairman of the finance committee and was given the place in the face of strong progressive opposition, or in the face of what was strong opposition at the outset. The fact that the progressives yielded and gave Mr. Simmons his place as chairman ought to suggest that there was hope at least that he would not attempt to stand in the way of legislation which the majority of the members who had honored him desired to see given a place on the statute books."

The president has been told that there will be no material changes made by the senate in the tariff bill as it comes over from the house.

Some of the progressive Democrats in the senate, men who have been inclined to hold fast to the free-trade faith, think that Mr. Underwood has kept the rates too high on some articles of import. They say that sugar and wool and a few other things have so occupied the attention that sight has been lost of some of the other schedules which they think well might be given the surgeon's treatment. It seems likely, however, from what some of the progressives of the senate say, that if they can keep the wool and the sugar legislation intact as it is drawn by the house, that it will be injudicious to attempt to carry the matter much further.

To Hold Open Caucuses.
It seems now virtually to be as-

ured that before the present session of congress comes to an end the Democrats of the house will be holding open caucuses. This may not seem at first blush to be a very startling statement, but it is full of significance of the change which has come over the minds of the leaders of the parties on the subject of taking the public into their confidence when they are caucusing on matters of legislation or upon the question of what men shall be given the chief offices in the house of representatives.

Never in the history of congress until the present session has there been an open caucus of any party in the house of representatives on any vital matter. Already this year there have been two open caucuses, one of the Progressives and another of the Republicans, the members of the latter party having elected to open their second caucus of the session to the public.

The Democratic tariff caucus was held behind closed doors, but the doors were not ordered to be kept shut until several of the Democratic leaders had urged vehemently that they should be open, and the press and public should be admitted in order that there could be no misunderstanding of the minds of the Democratic members towards the great subject of tariff reform. If the tariff bill, which the Democrats had under consideration in caucus for about two weeks, had been one affecting any legislation except the customs' chances are, it is said, the doors would have been thrown wide open. The insistent demand by many Democrats that caucuses hereafter shall be public "it seems almost unquestionably will result in wide-open proceedings when the next caucus of this session comes, but if the heavens does not work as quickly as that it probably will work with sufficient strength to force open caucuses at the next session."

Reasons for Secrecy.

There are particular reasons why the Democrats wanted their tariff conference kept secret. It must be remembered that the tariff is a "local issue" and one or two other things must be remembered in order to appreciate the reasons given for Democratic secrecy in conferences at this stage of the legislative game. In recent years members of congress have come to realize that the country thinks a senator and a representative have duties to perform outside the domain of legislation affecting only the states and districts which they represent.

In the Democratic caucus local demands that the tariff must be maintained on this thing or that thing have been urged insistently.

It is possible, even probable, that there are other reasons why the Democratic tariff caucus has been secret, and this reason will hold true for all past secret caucuses of other parties. Members of congress do not like to have it said of them that they are the representatives of special interests. Not many of them are in this day, but some of them were in times past, a charge which would lie more truly against the senate of a few years ago than ever it would against the house. A representative pleads for the retention of the duty on certain articles made in his district. As he views it, and as other members view it, it is an easy thing for the public to put the special manufacturing concern in the place of the representative's constituents and to say that he represents the particular interest involved in the case.

In the secret caucus also trades are made, or if not actual trades, combinations are formed between the representatives of one manufacturing district and the representatives of another so that by the coalition duties valuable to the districts represented by the members of the combination may be kept in the bill as it is to be reported to the house. It is possible that not as much that will not stand the light of day is done in the secret caucuses as most people suspect, but the throwing open of the doors and the consequent full reporting of the proceedings will do a good deal, many representatives claim, to lift the cloud of suspicion and to check the rain of criticism.

Will Not Hurt Farmer.

The Democrats in the house and senate seemingly believe that the tariff bill when it has the effect of law will not injure seriously the agricultural interests of the country. They say that they realize a reduction in the duties on the products of farm, plantation and range may cut a little something from the profits of the men engaged in getting a livelihood from the soil, but they claim that a reduction in the duties on things which the farmers use will more than offset any damage done by reduced duties on farm products.

In the Democratic house caucus

there was a strong effort made to raise the duties on things which are produced on the farm, but the effort was unavailing. Another determined effort was made to bind the caucus to a duty of 15 per cent on raw wool. As far as the house can so make it raw wool will be on the free list, and it was placed there with the full consent, in fact, in part by the request of President Wilson.

Reduction in the duty on citrus fruits also was made the object of attack in the caucus. When this provision of the tariff bill is reached the debate in the house California and Florida will be heard from and the representatives from those states will do what they can to secure at least a "compromise raise." The leaders of all schools of tariff thought in congress, however, are one today in saying that it will be virtually impossible to prevent the passage by the house of the tariff bill as it will be reported by Mr. Underwood.

GARDEN MAKING TIME



DEFENDS INCOME TAX

HULL MAKES REPLY TO CRITICS OF BILL IN HOUSE TARIFF DEBATE.

DECLARES IT IS HERE TO STAY

Asserts Circular Sent by Insurance Companies to Policy Holders Were Issued Merely to Frighten by Veiled Threats to Raise Premiums.

Washington, April 28.—A comprehensive analysis of the income tax by Representative Hull of Tennessee, its author, featured the general debate on the tariff in the house. Other speakers were on the program for the discussion of the tariff itself.

Mr. Hull replied to many comments upon provisions of the income tax. To the suggestion that it is class legislation and a distinction between citizens of large means and those without particular means, he answered that its purpose was to reach for taxation those who have escaped taxes and who are most able to bear them. He declared the masses of the people were paying most of the \$312,000,000 tariff taxes, save in a few states.

"Where, then," he asked, "is the justice of requiring the receivers of incomes more than \$4,000 to equalize in some measure these tax burdens by contributing less than \$100,000,000 to the federal treasury?" He denied that there was any sectionalism in the effects of the tax.

Country Supplies Big Income.

The tax, he said, is fair, productive, responsive to changes in rates and cheap of collection.

"Victims of our intangible and invisible tariff taxes, with all their features of spoliation and plunder, will welcome the proposed tax; the receivers of large incomes and owners of great wealth should prepare to accept it as a permanent tax, for it has come to stay. Its effect will be to displace about \$70,000,000 derived from vicious custom-house taxation, to the end that this country may have in the future justice in taxation, flexibility and stability of revenue and economy in expenditures."

Circulars of Intimidation.

Mr. Hull said he had received from policy holders of mutual insurance companies circular letters issued by the companies designed to frighten them into the belief that the proposed 1 per cent tax upon the net incomes of the companies would do the policy holders injury and carrying veiled threats to increase the premiums. "These companies," said Mr. Hull, "well know there is no purpose to tax the proceeds of life insurance policies nor the return of any amount of the principal invested in insurance during life for business purposes, but only the gains and profits that arise from the same. The tax would not in the least increase the amount of the premiums under any theory of fair dealing."

BELGIUM STRIKE IS COSTLY

Socialist Leaders Think Money Well Spent if Workmen Have Won Suffrage Right.

Brussels, Belgium, April 28.—Competent economists reckon the money loss caused by the recent strike for equal suffrage at \$20,000,000. This, the socialist leaders declare, has been well lost if the country has thereby won equal suffrage. The strike ended in most of the industrial towns of the provinces. A good many miners still refused to descend into the coal pits, but it is believed that by Monday even these insurgents against the orders of the national socialist congress will obey.

Town Welcomes Kidnaped Child.

Opelousas, La., April 28.—Practically the entire town of Opelousas welcomed home Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dunbar and the child they say is theirs, which was kidnaped from his home last August. A half-holiday was proclaimed.

SECRETARY BRYAN REFUSES TO SPEAK ON COAST ISSUE

Tells Sacramento Commerce Body Why He Will Make No Address While There.

Sacramento, Cal., April 28.—"I appreciate your invitation, but I am coming to confer with the governor and legislature, and so do not deem it proper to make engagements to speak. I shall return as soon as possible."

Secretary of State Bryan thus replied to an invitation telegraphed him by the Sacramento chamber of commerce to make a public speech here during his visit in connection with the proposed alien law legislation.

New York, April 28.—The Japan society at a meeting of its executive committee adopted a message which was dispatched to President Wilson supporting "him in all he is doing to maintain the honor of the nation" in his attitude toward California's proposed anti-Japanese legislation. The alien land bill, the message declares, ignores treaty obligations of the United States and is directed against a friendly nation that has "scrupulously observed its engagements in this country" and raises a grave issue.

California's bill was deplored in speech, letter and telegram at the meeting. Communications were read by Lindsay Russell, president of the society, from Andrew Carnegie, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university; President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford university, former Mayor Seth Low and Lloyd C. Griscom, former ambassador to Italy, all executive members.

Dr. Eliot wrote: "The California law is the result of local selfishness and exclusiveness combined with ignorance of the Japanese people, of the real wishes of the Japanese government and of existing conditions of international competitions. Thanks, however, to the wise action of President Wilson, its ill effects seem likely to be limited."

LAWRENCE O. MURRAY QUILTS

Comptroller of the Currency Resigns Office, Having Completed Five Year Term.

Washington, April 28.—Comptroller of the Currency Lawrence O. Murray resigned his office, having completed



Lawrence O. Murray.

his five year term. Murray was appointed by President Roosevelt. He will probably be succeeded by a Democrat.

MILL EXPLOSION HURTS MANY

Blast at the La Belle Iron Works Plant in Steubenville, O., Fatally Injures Five.

Steubenville, O., April 28.—The blooming mill of the La Belle iron works plant here blew up and injured a number of employees. Eight were rushed to a hospital, five of whom will die.

TWO ESCAPE TOMB

MEN RESCUED FROM MINE WHERE 96 PERISHED AFTER FIFTY-TWO HOURS.

BATTLE FOR LIFE IS TOLD

Charles Crawl Saves His Partner as They Grope Long in Effort to Flee After Finleyville Explosion—One in Marianna Disaster.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28.—Two men were taken alive from the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal & Coke company at Finleyville, the scene Wednesday of a disastrous explosion.

Suffering untold agonies from exposure and from the shock of an explosion that is known to have claimed the lives of ninety-six miners, the two men, Charles Crawl and Philip Legler, each thirty-six years of age, were brought to the surface almost unconscious.

That they survived the explosion and poisonous gases of the mine for sixty hours is considered almost miraculous.

J. McVickers and Clyde Gibson, members of the coal company's rescue crew, entered the mine late last night to search for bodies. At a point two and a half miles from the entrance they heard a faint cry. Investigation disclosed the two miners alive in what is known as room 10, or entry 20.

Carrying, and at times dragging, the miners, the rescuers reached the open. Crawl seemed to grasp at once the fact that he was out of the mine. He exclaimed:

"My God, I want to see my children at once. It seems I have been in there a week."

Crawl and Legler were hurried to a hospital at Monongahela City, four miles away, in an ambulance.

Crawl is a survivor of the Marianna mine disaster of November 28, 1908, in which 154 lives were lost. In that explosion Crawl lost his right eye. He is a widower and has two children.

Tells of Fight for Life.

At the hospital the men were able to talk. "I entered the mine at 6:30 Wednesday morning," said Crawl. "Legler and I were eating lunch where we were found when, shortly after 12:30 Wednesday, we heard a dull explosion, which seemed to be far away."

"We continued eating, finishing our lunch. I began to get nervous when I did not hear the other miners at work and went to investigate."

"I found dead miners lying all around and then I knew what the explosion had been. Remembering my former experience, I told Legler to follow me and we crawled into the old workings in an effort to find a way to get out."

"I think we had been crawling fifty-two hours. In that time we had only a slice of bread apiece and we quenched our thirst with sulphur water from the mine floor."

"We crawled and crawled and couldn't find any way out. I gave up hope several times of ever getting out alive, but as long as my strength lasted I pushed on."

Wanted to Lie Down and Die.

"Legler wanted to lie down and die, but I urged him on. In room 23, entry 10, we found an old man and his son. They were alive, but could not move. We tried to carry them, but their weight was too great and we were exhausted."

"When we left the old man and his son my mind seemed to wander, but I held to Legler's hand and in some way we got back to where we had started from after the explosion."

When Crawl was taken from the mine a message was found scribbled in chalk on the legs of his overalls. It read: "Goodbye, my children. God bless you."

Legler furnished a simple account of his experiences, giving credit to Crawl for saving his life.

"But for Crawl," he said, "I would have given up a hundred different times. He urged me on. I never expected to see daylight again, but God was with us and helped us."

On their trip the two rescuers found the bodies of eight miners, which brings the total known dead up to ninety-six.

BODY FINDS GLOVER GUILTY

House Committee Recommends That Banker, Who Assaulted Member, Be Arrested.

Washington, April 28.—Declaring that Charles G. Glover, Washington banker, is guilty of an affront to the privileges of the house by assaulting Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, a week ago, here, a special investigating committee of the house filed a formal report here recommending that Glover be arrested by the sergeant-at-arms and brought before the house for trial on contempt charges.

Tunica (Miss.) Bank Suspends.

Memphis, Tenn., April 28.—The bank at Tunica, Miss., failed, its surplus and capital is \$50,000; deposits, \$100,000. The bank is owned principally by the Leo Lesser Cotton company of Memphis, who say financiers will be heavy losers and may be forced to close.

No Right to Ore Under Water.

Duluth, Minn., April 28.—That the state of Minnesota can't not claim mining rights in bed of ore lying under public waters is the effect of a decision by District Judge Cant.

UNSETTLED MEXICO

REBELS AGAIN SHOW TEETH WHEN THEY CAPTURE VANDERBILT, A FEDERAL OUTPOST.

In Continuing Contest Against Insurrectos—Government Forces Are Mobilizing at Chihuahua City.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Mexico City.—With Zapata and his allies waging a campaign of destruction in the south, further evidence of the aggressiveness of the rebels in the north was given when several hundred of them, heavily armed and mounted, captured the town of Vanages, a federal stronghold on the National railway in the state of San Luis Potosi. They cut the railway to the north and then moved over to Matehuala, a mining and smelting center. Dozens of engagements have taken place during the last week in various parts of the republic. The majority of these have been victories for the federals, according to reports here, but in no case have the rebels lost heavily. The greatest losses were at Reata, where their casualties are said to have numbered 150. The rebels continue to cover new territory and cripple transportation facilities. More than 2,500 miles of the National railways system are out of commission. To this is added a long stretch of the Southern Pacific, south of Guaymas, and other short independent lines.

MILITARY MOVEMENT BEGUN.

London.—Austria has begun its military movement against Montenegro to compel the evacuation of Scutari. According to a report published in Berlin, an Austrian naval division has left Trieste with 10,000 troops, with the intention of occupying Antivari, Dugigno and San Giovanni di Medua and advancing against Cetinje. The Strassberger Post asserts that the German emperor has received a telegram saying the Austrians already have entered Montenegro. This probably is premature, but little doubt now is felt that Austria is determined to move alone unless the ambassadorial conference resolves upon European action.

TRIED TO HAVE 300 DANCES.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—Mrs. John Kuzlus is reported to be dying as a result of her effort to establish a mark of 300 dances at \$1 a dance at her wedding. She collapsed when within seven of her goal. In keeping with a Polish custom each male guest was permitted to dance with the bride after depositing a silver dollar in a hat. Two hundred and sixty-three dollars had been contributed and the bride was exhausted, but urged by friends to reach the 300 mark she made a desperate effort. She fell fainting while dancing with the 294th depositor.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—No. 2 white 61½¢@62¢, No. 3 white 60½¢@61½¢, No. 4 white 58¢@60¢, No. 2 yellow 61¢, No. 3 yellow 59¢@60¢, No. 4 yellow 57¢@59¢, No. 2 mixed 59½¢@60¢, No. 3 mixed 58¢@59½¢, No. 4 mixed 57¢@59¢, white ear 61¢@63¢, yellow 62¢@64¢, mixed 61¢@63½¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$13@13.75, standard timothy \$11@11.75, No. 2 timothy \$10@10.25, No. 3 timothy \$9@9.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$15.50@16.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.25@15, No. 1 clover \$15@16, No. 2 clover \$13@14.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 39¢@39½¢, standard white 38½¢@39¢, No. 3 37½¢@38¢, No. 4 white 35¢@36½¢, No. 2 mixed 35½¢@36¢, No. 3 mixed 35¢@35½¢, No. 4 mixed 33¢@34¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.09@1.12, No. 3 red \$1.06@1.09, No. 4 red 86¢@1.05.

Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 17c, ordinary firsts 15½c, seconds 14½c.

Poultry—Hens, heavy over 4 lbs and under 16c, young stagsy roosters 12c, old roosters 10c, springers (1 to 1½ lb) 35¢@40¢, (2 lbs and over) 20¢@25¢; ducks (4 lbs and over) 16c, white (under 4 lbs) 15c; turkeys (8 lbs and over) 16c, young 14c.

Cattle—Shippers \$7.50@8; choice to extra \$8.10@8.25; butcher steers, extra \$8.10@8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8, common to fair \$5.50@7.25; heifers, extra \$8.10@8.25, good to choice \$7.50@8, common to fair \$5.25@7.25; cows, extra \$6.75@7, good to choice \$6.25@6.65, common to fair \$4.50@6, canners, \$3.50@4.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$6.50@7.50, extra \$7.50, fat bulls \$7@7.50.

Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$8.50@9.75, common and large \$6@9.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$9@9.05, good to choice packers and butchers \$9@9.05, mixed packers \$8.90@9, stags \$9@9.50, common to choice heavy fat sows \$8@8.40, extra \$8.50, light shippers \$7.75@8.30, pigs, 100 lbs and less, \$4.50@7.65.

Clipped Sheep—Extra \$5.65@5.75, good to choice \$5.25@5.60, common to fair \$4@5, wool sheep \$4.50@6.50.

Clipped Lambs—Extra \$7.50, good to choice \$7@7.40, common to fair \$6@7, wool lambs \$5@8.15, spring lambs \$7.50@10.

NEGRO SAYS HE KILLED PRIVATE

Sharon, Pa.—In a signed statement Ernest Daye, a negro, confessed that he shot and killed Private Lightfoot in the riots in Brownsville, Texas, in 1906, and that he killed a policeman in Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1911. Daye entered a police station with a bottle of carbolic acid and told Police Officer John Lynch that he was going to commit suicide. Lynch grabbed the acid and Daye asked to be locked up.